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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
KANG, INSUN	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2193	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/09/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/771,875	KUMAGAI, YOSHITOMO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Insun Kang	2193	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 March 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-7,9-11 and 30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1, 2, 4-7, 9-11, and 30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the RCE amendment filed 3/28/2007.

2. As per applicant's request, claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 11 have been amended, and claim 20-29 has been canceled, and claim 30 has been added. Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11, and 30 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okada et al (US Patent 5,956,029), hereinafter referred to as "Okada," in view of Blanton et al. ("Performance of Windows NT Porting Environments," IEEE, 3/1999) hereinafter referred to as "Blanton."

Per claim 1:

Okada discloses:

- displaying a menu status by using an origin GUI definition file for the application in said original operating system environment (i.e. "The picture information ... is triggered by the event from the event acquiring section ... to acquire picture information constituted by logic structure information indicating the configurations of the window displayed on the picture and interactive components such as a menu,

buttons, and the like on the window, layout information indicating the positions and sizes of the interactive components, and attribute information about the captions (item names) and focus states of the interactive components... The picture information ... stores the acquired information in the picture information storage section," col. 4, lines 43-64). See also FIGS. 7A and 7B showing the display picture and the picture information displayed.

- creating a target GUI definition file for the application in said target operating system environment, said original and target operating systems providing different platforms ("When the picture information is acquired, the target point extracting section 113 refers to the target point information in the target point information storage section 114 (step S305) and extracts target point picture information from the picture information stored in the picture information storage section 112," col. 4, lines 51-67, col. 5, lines 1-14; "a user interface conversion method of converting a picture interface provided by an application program running on an operating system having a graphical user interface to generate and provide a new picture interface, comprising the steps of acquiring picture information of the application program in response to, as a trigger, a change in the picture provided by the application program, determining a target point in the acquired picture information, generating converted picture information from the determined target point by referring to conversion template information, and displaying a converted picture in accordance with the generated converted picture information," col 2, lines 32-45; see also col 10, lines 47-65)

- wherein said creating includes: adjusting said menu status displayed using a mouse by an operator (i.e. "two virtual interactive components...for a drag-and-drop operation are arranged on the picture to allow...user to easily perform a drag-and-drop operation for a plurality of files," col. 8 lines 8-16, 58-65)
- adding GUI information of each component in a menu associated with the status displayed to the target GUI definition file, where the target GUI definition file is used to display the menu in said target operating system environment by using the GUI definition file (i.e. "the designated sub-tree includes all the picture information, and all the displayed interactive components can be operated," col. 8 lines 17-22; "When the above conversion is complete, the converted interface control executing section 241 of the converted interface control section 117 in FIG. 5 displays the converted picture on the display of the output unit 104 on the basis of the converted picture information in the converted picture information storage section 116," col 6, lines 18-44).

Okada does not explicitly teach transferring the application from the original operating system environment to the target operating system environment and using the application within the target operating system environment. However, Blanton teaches that Windows as the original operating system and UNIX as the target operating system where porting is expected to be performed were well-known in the art of software development and distribution at the time applicant's invention was made ("A number of software products provide development and operational environments to facilitate the

porting of UNIX applications to Windows NT...to minimize the amount of code rewrite for the ported application," abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Okada to transfer the converted picture that is "in accordance with different operation environments and a different users (col. 1 lines 5-17)" so that the GUI application created using Motif library, for example, in UNIX system can be seamlessly used in WINDOWS system. The modification would be obvious because one having ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to "minimize the amount of code rewrite for the ported [UNIX] application (abstract)" in Windows system as suggested by Blanton.

Per claim 2:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Okada teaches:

-rewriting an interface layer of the application in said original operating system environment into an interface layer in said target operating system environment so that said target GUI definition file is read in said target operating system environment ("the component replacement information in the component replacement information storage section 224, and the virtual component addition information in the virtual component addition information storage section 226 to perform information replacement under the control of the converted interface

generation control section 201," col 5, lines 15-43; "a user interface conversion method and apparatus which extract only necessary information from original picture

information and automatically generating a converted picture without changing an existing application program and requiring the producer of pictures to generate all picture data again," col 2, lines 1-10; see also col 4, lines 10-16) as claimed.

Per claim 4:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and further, Okada teaches:

- sequentially searching from a parent window to a sub-window of said menu ("When the picture information is acquired, the target point extracting section 113 refers to the target point information in the target point information storage section 114 (step S305) and extracts target point picture information from the picture information stored in the picture information storage section 112 (step S306). Target point information as reference information designates the sub-tree structure of target interactive components from the tree structure of the picture information. For example, a target application window, a current window, a focused interactive component, and the like can be designated," col 4, lines 51-64; See also Fig 7A-B, Fig 8) and fetching a position and a size of said menu of each window in said displayed status ("The stored converted picture information has a tree structure constituted by logic structure information indicating the configurations of the window displayed on the converted picture and interactive components such as a menu and buttons on the window, layout information indicating the positions and sizes of the interactive components, attribute information about the captions (item names) and focus states of the interactive components, and information about links between the

interactive components in the picture information and corresponding event," col 5, lines 44-57; col 4, lines 51-64),

- said creating comprises outputting said fetched position and size of said menu and said GUI information added to store in the target GUI definition file ("When the above conversion is complete, the converted interface control executing section 241 of the converted interface control section 117 in FIG. 5 displays the converted picture on the display of the output unit 104 on the basis of the converted picture information in the converted picture information storage section 116 (step S312)," col 6, lines 18-44; see also col 7, lines 50-60; col 5, lines 23-57) as claimed.

Per claim 5:

Blanton discloses that the original operating system environment is a UNIX operating system and the different operating system environment is a Windows operating system ("A number of software products provide development and operational environments to facilitate the porting of UNIX applications to Windows NT...to minimize the amount of code rewrite for the ported application," abstract).

Regarding claims 6, 7, 9, and 10, they are the system versions of claims 1, 2, 4, and 5 respectively, and are rejected for the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 1, 2, 4, and 5 above.

Regarding claim 11, it is the storage medium version of claims 1 and 6, respectively, and is rejected for the same reasons set forth in connection with the rejection of claims 1 and 6 above.

Per claim 30:

Okada further discloses:

-adding position and size information of each component in a menu associated with the status displayed to the target GUI definition file a menu by using a GUI definition file for the application of said original operating system environment ("The picture information ... is triggered by the event from the event acquiring section ... to acquire picture information constituted by logic structure information indicating the configurations of the window displayed on the picture and interactive components such as a menu, buttons, and the like on the window, layout information indicating the positions and sizes of the interactive components, and attribute information about the captions (item names) and focus states of the interactive components... The picture information ... stores the acquired information in the picture information storage section," col 4, lines 43-64;"displaying a converted picture in accordance with the generated converted picture information," col. 2 lines 35-45).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 3/28/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant states that: 1) Okada and Blanton do not disclose, "adding the GUI definition of each component in a menu to the GUI definition file" without requiring a change to attributes of components of the menu.

In response to the above statement 1): Okada's Okada's user interface conversion system allows the producer of pictures to interactively perform picture

conversion for the information at a designated target point while referring to the original application picture (col. 2 lines 21-25) based on the tree structured picture information where the "designated sub-tree includes all the picture information, and all the "displayed interactive components can be operated (col. 8 lines 17-22)." The conversion is performed without changing the existing application program or requiring the producer of pictures to re-generate all picture data (col. 11 lines 1-7).

2) Blanton does not enable the claimed transferring of the application including displaying a menu status and creating the definition files(s). There is no evidence provided that teaches the claimed transferring and translating software to run on an operating environment may be implemented in several ways.

In response to the above statement 2):

Although Okada does not explicitly teach actually transferring the application from the original operating system environment to the target operating system environment, Okada's conversion method is "in accordance with different operation environments and a different users...without changing an original application program (col. 1 lines 5-17)." Okada's converted picture for a target point is to be ported (i.e. col. 1 lines 5-17, 37-45; col. 2 lines 31-45). Okada's system has the capability of porting the converted/translated picture to the target environment. Further, Blanton clearly discloses the actual porting an application from one system to another throughout the disclosure (i.e. see fig 3). Porting is transferring. Thus, all the converting aspects described in Okada do fulfill the features brought out in applicant's claims, given that the

transferring aspect of Blanton is combined into them, for which the clear motivation is as given above. Therefore, applicant's argument above is not persuasive.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Insun Kang whose telephone number is 571-272-3724. The examiner can normally be reached on M-R 6:30-5 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, MENG Al AN can be reached on 571-272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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